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THE Blaisdell SPELLER

By

ETTA AUSTIN BLAISDELL

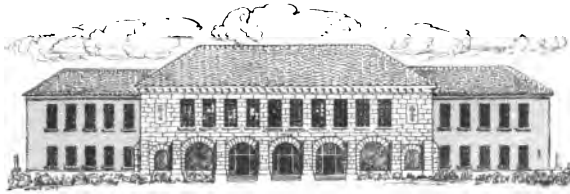
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MARY FRANCES MCDONALD

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THE BLAISDELL SPELLER

BOOK II

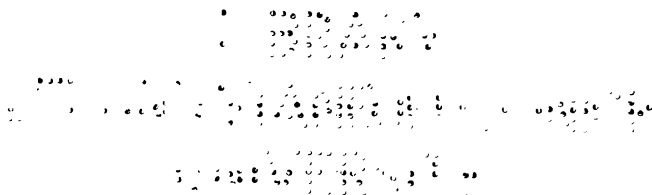
BY

ETTA AUSTIN BLAISDELL

AND

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AUTHORS OF "THE CHILD LIFE READERS"



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YRABELL
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PREFACE

It is an established fact that this is a generation of poor spellers. With the passing of the old-fashioned spelling matches and the introduction of many new subjects into the school curriculum, interest in spelling was, for a time, abated. This interest has recently awakened, but the spelling has not improved proportionately.

In every subject which is taught in the schools it is power as well as knowledge which is the aim. Why should not this be true of spelling, and, if it is, how may the power be developed? By training the eye to see and the ear to hear, so that the mind may know the component parts of a word. The eye should see at a glance the letters in a written word, and the mind should note them in correct order. The ear should hear each sound and syllable in a spoken word, and the mind should record them and compare them with known sounds and syllables.

The eye training and ear training lessons in this book have been carefully prepared and successfully used in the schools. Pupils trained in this way can spell not only words given in the speller, but also, without study, words selected at random from their reading, geography, and history lessons.

While this power is being developed it should be constantly exercised. For this reason words have been selected from those used by the pupils in conversation

and recitation and arranged in lists as lessons to be learned.

Dictation exercises are given in connection with these lists in order that the pupils may have practice in using the words in sentences. These exercises lead also to the correct use of capital letters, punctuation marks, and paragraphs. Diacritical marks have not been used, as they lead to confusion and have nothing to do with the spelling of a word. The pronunciation of words may be found in the glossary, where it properly belongs. Pupils should be taught to use the glossary for both pronunciation and definition.

The Speller is divided into two books, the first book containing two parts and the second three parts. Each part includes sufficient material for a year's work.

Attention is therefore especially called to the eye training and ear training lessons, which lead to the development of power; the lists, which exercise this power; the dictation exercises, which furnish abundant practice in the written use of words; and the careful grading of the whole from the known to the unknown, from easy to difficult, from simple to complex.

NOTE TO TEACHERS

Aim. — This speller has been prepared with especial reference to developing in the pupils such power that they may be able to spell not only words which they have studied, but also words which they have never seen or have seen only occasionally. The eye training and ear training lessons have been arranged with this aim in view, and have been used very successfully in the schools. They should be used according to the following directions : —

Eye Training. — These lessons have been prepared to teach pupils to spell words which they have seen, but not studied. Pupils take their books and look thoughtfully at each word as it is pronounced distinctly by the teacher. Then books are closed and the words are written or spelled orally at dictation. At first give only a few words, and repeat in two or three days until the exercise is well done. Try to arouse interest and an earnest effort to succeed in this work. Children will acquire a habit of looking thoughtfully at words if they are required to do so. Dictate words from reading and other lessons occasionally to be spelled orally without study. Never allow guessing.

Ear Training. — Few of the words in the English language are spelled as they sound, but the ear and mind should be trained to hear and record all of the sounds and syllables in a spoken word. This training, if carefully conducted, will help the pupils in spelling words which they have never studied or even seen; and it will add greatly to their interest and furnish a stimulus to

effort. The lessons given under this head should be dictated and spelled orally or written without study. Repeat exercises until they are well done.

Lists of Words. — In order to exercise the power which is being developed by the lessons in eye and ear training, lists of words are given for study. They should be studied thoughtfully for a few minutes. There is little value in copying each word five or ten times. Children should examine each word, — see if it is spelled as it is sounded, if it is composed of familiar syllables or words, or wherein lies its peculiarity or difficulty.

Dictation Exercises have been arranged so that the pupils may have practice in using their knowledge of words. They should be well written, and capital letters and punctuation marks should be correctly used. Dictate slowly and distinctly, do not repeat, and give a short lesson. Quality not quantity is the object of this work.

Paragraphs. — As far as practicable the dictation exercises have been arranged in two or more paragraphs. Pupils should note this arrangement, select the key to each paragraph, and write their own exercises accordingly.

Reviews of both lists and dictation exercises are furnished at the end of each part. It is suggested that the lists be spelled orally. An occasional spelling match or a lesson in "spelling down" will add interest, but it should be short, sharp, and decisive.

Dictionary Practice will teach the use of words and the use of the dictionary. Each lesson may be repeated occasionally until the pupils are familiar with the synonyms.

Glossary. — Diacritical marks have not been used in the lists of words, as they lead to confusion and have nothing to do with the spelling of the words. The pronunciation and definition of words may be found in the glossary, which should be in constant use.

THE BLAISDELL SPELLER

PART III

I

con nect ed	hun dred	A mer i ca
na tives	Eu rope	hem i sphere
coun try	Pan a ma	im mi grate
isth mus	con sist	in hab i tant
peo ple	mem ber	pop u la tion

II

The land in the Western Hemisphere is divided into two continents, North America and South America. These continents are connected by the Isthmus of Panama.

The natives of North America were a race of red men, called Indians.

For about three hundred years people have been immigrating to this country from all parts of Europe, and the greater part of the population now consists of members of the white race.

The two countries which occupy the largest area in North America are the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

III

un just	fif ty	o rig i nal
e lect ed	col o nies	them selves
de clared	re pub lic	af ter ward
of fi cers	col o nists	gov erned
there fore	com mands	im pos si ble

IV

The eastern part of the United States was first settled by the English, and the thirteen original colonies were ruled by them for more than one hundred and fifty years. At length it became impossible for the colonists to obey the unjust commands of the king, and on the fourth day of July, 1776, they declared themselves free and independent.

The colonies afterward united to make a nation, and that nation is called the United States. It is governed by officers elected by the people, and is, therefore, a republic.

V

EYE TRAINING

char i ty	vin e gar	fur lough
prec i pice	cham ois	cor dial
ad jec tive	pen sion	et i quette
av a lanche	sur geon	ome let
mas cu line	ar chi tect	man sion

VI

EAR TRAINING

ad vance	a miss	en rich
ad just	a muse	en large
ad here	a light	en snare
ad vise	a bound	en shrine
ad mire	a mount	en joy ment

VII

for eign	lum ber ing	ag ri cul ture
fer tile	com merce	plan ta tion
do mes tic	ma te ri al	nav i ga ble
ex cel lent	quan ti ties	op por tu ni ty

VIII

The people of the United States are engaged in agriculture, manufacturing, mining, fishing, lumbering and commerce. The abundance of coal, iron, cotton, wool and other materials, and the water power furnished by the streams, make the country well adapted for manufacturing.

In the fertile prairies of the West are vast grain fields and cattle ranges, while the southern plantations yield cotton and rice. The northern forests supply lumber, and the navigable rivers and lakes, the canals, railroads and harbors, furnish opportunity for domestic and foreign commerce.

IX

e qual	re gion	ho ri zon
fro zen	blub ber	Es ki mo
length	sledge	in tense ly
whale	wal rus	veg e ta tion
main ly	us u al ly	dis ap pear ance

X

In the far, frozen north are found people of the yellow race, called Eskimos. In this cold region there is little vegetation, and their food consists mainly of fish, sea-fowl, the meat of bears, and the blubber of the whale, seal and walrus.

The Eskimos frequently move from place to place to hunt and fish. Their huts are usually built of blocks of snow and ice. They have no horses, but train their dogs to draw sledges over the snow.

In the winter, which is long and intensely cold, is a night many weeks in length, while in the summer is a day of equal length, when the sun never disappears below the horizon.

XI

crest	slope	di vide	cra ter
plain	range	val ley	vol ca no
del ta	notch	pla teau	moun tain

XII

EYE TRAINING

mil lion	ju bi lee	dis ease
or a tor	di a dem	dou ble
ex cel lent	pag eant	cen tral
con tin ue	re li gion	pub lish

XIII

min er al	fur nish	sub stance
eb o ny	prod ucts	im port ed
va ri ous	re source	veg e ta ble
tap i o ca	val u a ble	ma hog a ny

XIV

South America is noted for its vegetable and mineral resources, and its products are exported to all parts of the world.

Most of the coffee and cocoa used in our country is imported from Brazil. There also sugar and cotton are raised. Trees which are valuable for their wood grow in the forests, and mahogany, ebony and rosewood are exported to various countries.

From one of the native trees is taken a gum which is made into rubber ; another tree furnishes sap from which tapioca is made, while the pith of the sago-palm forms a starchy substance called sago.

XV

France	twen ty	Ger ma ny
Rus sia	cus toms	Eng land
It a ly	prin ci pal	lan guage
Aus tri a	dif fer ent	ap pear ance
Hun ga ry	pow er ful	in de pen dent

XVI

There are more than twenty independent nations in Europe, many of which are rich and powerful. The principal countries are England, Germany, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Italy. These are called the "Great Powers of Europe."

Most of the people of this continent belong to the white race, but they speak different languages, and differ greatly in appearance, manners and customs.

XVII

EAR TRAINING

de duct	em bark	ob tain
de fend	em ploy	ob ject
de fault	em body	ob serve
de fraud	em brace	ob scure
de crease	em power	ob struct
de light	em i grate	ob tuse

XVIII

COPY AND STUDY

How beautiful is the rain !
After the dust and heat,
In the broad and fiery street,
In the narrow lane,
How beautiful is the rain !

In the country, on every side,
Where far and wide,
Like a leopard's tawny and spotted hide,
Stretches the plain,
To the dry grass and drier grain,
How welcome is the rain !

—HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

XIX

fog	dew	lake
snow	frost	pond
rain	cloud	ba sin
hail	spring	o cean
mist	brook	gey ser
va por	riv er	cas cade
creek	tor rent	bil lows
rap ids	foun tain	break ers
show er	shal lows	chan nel

XX

Brit ish	Em pire	ex ten sive
Af ri ca	Ire land	pos ses sion
Lon don	Can a da	gov ern ment
Eng land	Aus tra lia	ter ri to ry

XXI

The British Isles are the home of one of the greatest nations of the earth. About one-fifth of all the land on the globe is owned by this nation, and it is said that the sun never sets on the British Empire.

The British possessions comprise Great Britain and Ireland, the Dominion of Canada, the whole of Australia, extensive territories in Asia and Africa, and many islands in both hemispheres.

The seat of government of the British Empire is the city of London in England, the largest city in the world.

XXII

king	em per or	prin cess
queen	em press	duch ess
czar	mon arch	gov ern or
sheik	mi ka do	maj es ty
sul tan	pres i dent	czar i na

XXIII

BAR TRAINING

sub let	di a dem	trans mit
sub mit	di a lect	trans gress
sub tend	di a gram	trans verse
sub tract	di a graph	trans late
sub scribe	di a logue	trans migrate
sub serve	di a base	trans atlantic

XXIV

DICTION

Holland is a very strange country. In fact, it is different from every other country in the world.

In the first place, a large part of the land is lower than the level of the sea, and the people have built great walls, called dikes, to keep the ocean from flooding their homes.

XXV

There is so much water and so little land, that many persons are born, live and die on canal boats. Farm-houses stand on stilts and the horses wear wooden clogs on each hoof, to keep them out of the mud.

This is a glorious country for the children. In summer, there is wading, swimming, fishing and rowing; in winter, skating and boating on the ice.

XXVI

EAR TRAINING

ad mit	con vict	in let
ad dress	con cave	in born
ad dict	con vince	in cline
ad join	con dense	in crease
ad duce	con struct	in debt ed

XXVII

DICTATION

The prisoner was confined in the dungeon.

What are the initials of your name?

The architect drew a plan of the house.

Our host greeted us cordially.

Daniel Webster was a famous orator.

Many books are published during the year.

Queen Victoria was also Empress of India.

XXVIII

EYE TRAINING

vil lain	in i tial	pit e ous
junc tion	rad i cle	san guine
spec ta tor	dun geon	scis sors
por ce lain	mu ci lage	coun ter feit

XXIX

sphere	ra vine	is land
ro tate	cav ern	isth mus
chasm	sum mit	av a lanche
globe	ho ri zon	pe nin su la

XXX

DICTATION

The earth is a sphere.

It is represented by a globe.

On the earth there are six continents.

Three-fourths of the earth's surface is covered with water.

The large bodies of salt water are called oceans.

The earth rotates daily on its axis.

There are many islands in the oceans.

XXXI

DICTATION

A glacier is a large river of ice.

The highest mountain peaks are snow-capped.

Frozen vapor is called frost.

Vapor rises from ponds, lakes, rivers and oceans.

This vapor condenses and forms clouds.

From the clouds fall rain, hail, or snow.

A geyser is a boiling spring.

There are beautiful cascades in many rivers.

XXXII

Swiss	val leys	pas tur age
graze	gla cier	in dus tri ous
cat tle	gran deur	in de pen dent
bur ied	scen er y	Switz er land

XXXIII

Switzerland is in the heart of the Alps. These mountains are noted for the grandeur of their scenery. The tops of many of the peaks are buried in snow and ice all the year. Glaciers creep down the mountain sides and melt in the lower valleys, forming beautiful streams and lakes.

The Swiss are an industrious and independent race. Their country is better adapted for pasturage than for farming, and herds of cattle graze on the mountain slopes.

XXXIV

EYE TRAINING

tyr an ny	group	sin gu lar
gi gan tic	vic to ry	ex er cise
me rid i an	va ri e ty	pla teau
sculp ture	cel e brate	ven ti late
pyr a mid	mar riage	mol e cule

XXXV

com pass	in ven ted	dif fer ent
an cient	lan guage	con ti nent
trop ics	re li gion	pe nin su la
frig id	thou sand	pop u la tion
mar i ner	A ra bi a	civ i li za tion

XXXVI

Asia is the largest of the six continents, its northern border is in the frigid zone, and the coast for thousands of miles is blocked with ice nearly all of the year. The southern peninsulas, Arabia, India and Indo-China, reach far into the tropics, where winter is unknown.

Asia is the home of ancient civilization. It is the land where gunpowder, the mariner's compass and the art of printing were first invented, where paper was first made, and where spinning and weaving have been known for more than two thousand years.

XXXVII

Bos ton	Par is	Ath ens
New York	Lon don	Ber lin
Chi ca go	Vi en na	Mon tre al
Phil a del phi a	Je ru sa lem	Cal cut ta

XXXVIII

COPY AND STUDY

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils,
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay :
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

— WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

XXXIX

gol den	twin kle	glance
be neath	mar gin	dan cing
wan dered	flut ter	stretched
daf fo dil	spright ly	con tin u ous

I wandered slowly across the meadow.
All at once I saw a crowd of daffodils.
The daffodils grew on the margin of a lake.
They fluttered and danced in the gentle breeze.
The golden blossoms looked like twinkling stars.

XL

EYE TRAINING

war rior	cas tle	cir cuit
fu ner al	pal ace	phy si cian
scrip ture	ar ti cle	stom ach
do min ion	li bra ry	rec og nize
in va sion	sci en tif ic	am e thyst

XLI

jun gle	che tah	fierce
mon key	el e phant	nu mer ous
jack al	leop ard	a bun dant
hy e na	beasts	un der growth
fur nish	through	in ter est ing

XLII

The animal life of no country in the world is more interesting than that of India. The vast jungles are covered with undergrowth and thick grass, and furnish an excellent hiding-place for the wild animals.

Monkeys are numerous in all parts of the country. Beasts of prey roam through the jungles. The fierce lion, "the king of the forest," is becoming rare in this land, but the tigers, leopards, chetahs, hyenas, wolves, jackals and elephants are still abundant.

XLIII	XLIV	XLV
weath er	Maine	plan et
cli mate	Tex as	com et
tor rid	Ver mont	me te or
frig id	Col o ra do	ze nith
po lar	Flor i da	e clipse
tem pest	Ar kan sas	Mars
bliz zard	Il li nois	Ve nus
tor na do	Ken tuck y	Sat urn
al ti tude	Mis sou ri	U ra nus
hur ri cane	Mich i gan	Nep tune
tem per ate	Cal i for ni a	Ju pi ter
rev o lu tion	Mas sa chu setts	Mer cu ry

XLVI

DICTATION

London is the largest city in the world.

Paris is the capital of France.

Vermont is called the "Green Mountain State."

The redwood trees of California are noted for their immense size.

The climate in the polar regions is intensely cold.

A hurricane swept over the country, destroying valuable property.

The annual revolution of the earth around the sun causes the change in seasons.

XLVII

DICTATION

In Japan the houses are low and small; the frames are made of bamboo and the walls of thick paper. There are no doors, and the windows cannot be opened. When one wishes to enter a house, he pushes aside the sliding wall and steps into the room.

Inside the house there are no chairs of any kind, no beds and no stoves. The people in Japan eat no bread nor butter, milk nor coffee, puddings nor pies. Their food consists mainly of rice and other vegetables. It is served in tiny bowls and eaten with chopsticks.

XLVIII

COPY AND STUDY

Upon the mountain's distant head,
 With trackless snows forever white,
Where all is still, and cold, and dead,
 Late shines the day's departing light.

But far below those icy rocks,
 The vales in summer bloom arrayed,
Woods full of birds, and fields of flocks,
 Are dim with mist and dark with shade.

— WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

XLIX

for eign	im por tant	yield
en gaged	pro du ces	com merce
ev er green	ex port	sour ces
val ue	an nu al ly	care ful ly
in dus try	gath ered	cul ti va tion

L

For thousands of years the tea plant has been known and valued in China. Its cultivation has been one of the most important industries of the people, and since the Chinese have been engaged in commerce with foreign nations, the tea trade is one of their great sources of income.

The tea plant is an evergreen shrub and grows to the height of six or eight feet. It yields its first crop when it is three years old, and after this produces four crops annually. The leaves are carefully gathered and dried. Then they are sorted, packed into chests, and exported to all parts of the world.

LI

doc tor	gro cer	sur geon	mil li ner
law yer	ma son	au thor	plumb er
tai lor	butch er	mer chant	car pen ter

LII

EAR TRAINING

di late	se lect	per fect
di lute	se cede	per haps
di rect	se cure	per form
di gest	se crete	per ceive
di gress	se clude	per chance

LIII

ex ist	bar ren	trav el lers
o a ses	re gion	in te ri or
o a sis	cov ered	un ex plored
al most	wel come	in ter wo ven

LIV

Africa was long known as the "Dark Continent," and even now some parts of the interior are still unexplored. It is almost impossible to traverse these unexplored regions because of the forests, where the undergrowth is dense and the trees are covered with interwoven vines.

In the northern part of Africa is a vast tract of barren land, which is called the "Desert of Sahara." In places where springs exist, grass and trees are found, and these oases are a welcome sight to the travellers that cross the desert.

LV

Nile	Af ri ca	Sa ha ra
E gypt	fer tile	re sem ble
val ley	re cede	o ver flow
eas tern	des ert	Med i ter ra ne an

LVI

The Nile is one of the largest rivers in Africa. It flows across the eastern part of the desert of Sahara, through Egypt, and empties into the Mediterranean Sea. The valley of the Nile is one of the most fertile regions in the world.

During the rainy season the river overflows its banks until the valley resembles a vast lake. When the water recedes, a thin coating of rich soil is left. Seeds are planted in this mud, and in a few weeks the valley is a waving field of grain.

LVII

COPY AND STUDY

Breathes there a man with soul so dead
 Who never to himself hath said,
 This is my own, my native land!
 Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned
 As home his footsteps he hath turned
 From wandering on a foreign strand?

— SIR WALTER SCOTT.

LVIII

EYE TRAINING

el e gant	sov er eign	an tique
cour te sy	par al lel	rev e nue
res er voir	chron i cle	tab leau
symp tom	prej u dice	mys ter y
hem i sphere	glyc e rin	fur ni ture

LIX

EAR TRAINING

off set	out pour	with out
off shore	out come	with draw
off hand	out break	with hold
off shoot	out weigh	with stand
off spring	out land ish	with stood

LX

DICTATION

A hemisphere is half of a sphere.
The reservoir is well filled with water.
There is little furniture in an Indian wigwam.
The surgeon performed the operation successfully.
Dickens was the author of "David Copperfield."
The Czar is the sovereign of Russia.

LXI

DICTIONARY

Every animal is adapted to its home and modes of life. The flesh-eating animals have strong claws and sharp teeth, while the grass-eating animals have a long tongue and wide hoofs.

The migratory birds have strong wings, the wading birds have long legs and bills and the swimming birds have boat-shaped bodies and webbed feet. The birds of prey have sharp claws and strong bills.

LXII

flo ra	do mes tic	ed u ca tion
fau na	re source	im por tant
con sists	kan ga roo	pro du cing
nat u ral	val u a ble	pop u la tion

LXIII

Australia is the smallest of the continents and is a part of the British Empire. The population consists mainly of the white race. It is active and enterprising, and is among the leading nations of the world in matters of education and government.

This country is rich in natural resources. Its fauna and flora are unlike that of the rest of the world. The kangaroo is one of the most valuable native animals.

LXIV

Arc tic	ves sels	A mer i can
In di an	At lan tic	sur rounds
Pa cif ic	trav erse	• con ti nent
Ant arc tic	hun dred	an nu al ly

LXV

Three-fourths of the earth's surface is covered with water. These large bodies of salt water are called oceans.

The Arctic Ocean surrounds the North Pole; the Antarctic surrounds the South Pole. The Pacific Ocean is the largest and the Indian Ocean is the smallest of these bodies of water.

The Atlantic Ocean lies east of the American continent and is traversed by hundreds of vessels annually.

LXVI

COPY AND STUDY

The sea, the sea, the open sea,
 The blue, the fresh, the ever free !
 Without a mark, without a bound,
 It runneth the earth's wide regions round ;
 It plays with the clouds ; it mocks the skies ;
 Or like a cradled creature lies.

—BARRY CORNWALL.

LXVII

thyme
clove
mace
ginger
soda
pepper
nutmeg
savo ry
cinna mon
vine gar
all spice
molasses

LXVIII

leather
velvet
satin
cambric
calico
percale
muslin
gingham
silesia
cheviot
tapes try
crinoline

LXIX

tapir
bison
llama
weasel
ermine
caribou
opossum
alpaca
porcupine
alligator
crocodile
rhinoceros

LXX

DICTATION

Fine leather is made from the hide of the kangaroo.

The alligator and crocodile are reptiles.

The porcupine defends itself by means of its sharp spines.

Ermine fur is very valuable.

Cinnamon, clove, nutmeg, ginger and mace are spices used in seasoning food.

The llama and alpaca are natives of South America.

Cambric, calico, percale, muslin and gingham are cotton cloths.

LXXI

COPY AND STUDY

Under the greenwood tree,
Who loves to lie with me,
And tune his merry note
Unto the sweet bird's throat,
Come hither, come hither, come hither ;
 Here shall he see
 No enemy
But winter and rough weather.

— WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

LXXII

po em	rhyme	nov el	rhythm
verse	stan za	fic tion	dra ma
prose	po e try	vol ume	tra ge dy

LXXIII

COPY AND STUDY

Where the bee sucks, there suck I :
In a cowslip's bell I lie ;
There I couch when owls do cry :
On the bat's back I do fly
After summer merrily.
 Merrily, merrily, shall I live now,
 Under the blossom that hangs on the bough.

— WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

LXXIV

EAR TRAINING

re model	mid rib	tele graph
re direct	mid way	mono graph
re adjust	mid winter	photo graph
re address	mid night	phono graph
re capture	mid ship man	hecto graph

LXXV

EYE TRAINING

neu ter	mod i fied	bur lesque
ba rouche	at trib ute	ar ti san
so ci e ty	chan de lier	ecs ta sy
stu di ous	me nag er ie	cov e tous
fren zied	te di ous	sed i ment

LXXVI

There were many wild animals in the menagerie.

Livingstone and Stanley were noted African explorers.

You can purchase drugs and medicines of the apothecary.

Amethysts and diamonds are precious stones.

The American continents are in the western hemisphere.

The library contains many valuable books.

The King of Prussia is also Emperor of Germany.

LXXVII

tor rid	bar ley	im por tant
nut meg	ba na na	tem per ate
cli mate	co coa nut	cin na mon
frig id	prod ucts	veg e ta tion
a re a	de li cious	bread fruit
pep per	a bun dance	char ac ter is tic

LXXVIII

Each one of the zones of heat has a characteristic flora; that is, certain plants grow in that zone which would not thrive in a different climate. In the torrid zone the chief food plants are the banana, bread-fruit, date and cocoanut. Here also grow the spices, among the most useful of which are pepper, nutmeg, cinnamon and clove.

LXXIX

In the temperate zone are the grain-producing areas, and wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley are raised in abundance. Between the torrid and temperate zone lies a warm belt. Here cotton and rice are the important products, as well as many kinds of delicious fruits.

The frigid zone has little vegetation, except moss and a few stunted trees and shrubs.

LXXX

zinc	va ri ous	plat i num
mar ble	em er alds	min er al
pre cious	di a mond	am e thyst
gran ite	im bed ded	pur pos es
treas ure	quar ried	dec o ra tive

LXXXI

The earth is a treasure house in which are stored many kinds of metals, minerals and precious stones. Granite, marble and sandstone are some of the rocks which are quarried and used for building and decorative purposes.

Gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, tin and platinum are only a few of the valuable metals which are taken from rich mines in various parts of the world.

Diamonds, rubies, emeralds, amethysts and many precious stones are also found in the earth, some of them in mines and others imbedded in rock.

LXXXII

EYE TRAINING

squan der	auc tion eer	gas eous
brill iant	sec on da ry	u ten sils
fa mil iar	suf fi cient	con ven ient
sol dier ly	a poth e ca ry	ex plo sion

LXXXIII

EAR TRAINING

hand cuff	ante room	head dress
hand made	ante cede	head long
hand spike	ante date	head stone
hand i craft	ante fix	head strong
hand ker chief	ante chamber	head light

LXXXIV

A fine view of the city may be had from the cupola of that house.

The quotient is obtained by dividing the dividend by the divisor.

Plumbago and graphite are forms of lead.

A lieutenant is an officer in the army.

Each company has also sergeants and corporals.

There are many tons of machinery in this factory.

Gelatin is used in making puddings.

LXXXV

EYE TRAINING

cu po la	gel a tin	slaugh ter
cor po ral	am mo ni a	min u end
nu mer ate	graph ite	ser geant
coch i neal	plum ba go	quo tient
lieu ten ant	ma chin er y	laun dress

LXXXVI

France
Eng land
Spain
It a ly
Greece
Ja pan
Chi na
Swe den
Den mark
Ire land
Scot land
Ger ma ny

LXXXVII

French
Eng lish
Span ish
I tal ian
Gre cian
Jap a nese
Chi nese
Swede
Dane
I rish
Scotch
Ger man

LXXXVIII

Par is
Lon don
Ma drid
Rome
Ath ens
To ki o
Pe kin
Stock holm
Co pen ha gen
Dub lin
Ed in burgh
Ber lin

LXXXIX

France and Switzerland are republics.

England, Scotland and Wales are called Great Britain.

Norway, Sweden and Denmark are sometimes called the "Norse Countries."

London is the seat of government of the British Empire.

Berlin is the capital and largest city in Germany.

The climate of Japan is similar to that of the United States.

The most important countries of Asia are India, China and Japan.

XC

EAR TRAINING

epi gram	semi colon	mono tone
epi taph	semi dome	mono graph
epi graph	semi circle	mono gram
epi logue	semi weekly	mono logue
epi dermis	semi savage	mono drama
epi demic	semi monthly	mono chord

XCI

COPY AND STUDY

Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful World,
With the wonderful water round you curled,
And the wonderful grass upon your breast, —
World, you are beautifully dressed.

You, friendly Earth ! how far do you go,
With the wheat fields that nod and the rivers that flow,
With cities and gardens, and cliffs, and isles,
And people upon you for thousands of miles ?

Ah, you are so great, and I am so small,
I tremble to think of you, World, at all ;
And yet, when I said my prayers, to-day,
A whisper inside me seemed to say,
“ You are more than the Earth, though you are such
a dot :

You can love and think, and the Earth cannot ! ”

— W. B. RANDB.

EAR TRAINING — REVIEW

XCII	XCIII	XCIV
adjust	secure	adhere
admire	seclude	amuse
alight	perform	enrich
enlarge	perchance	defraud
enjoyment	offshoot	delight
decrease	outweigh	obtain
empower	outcome	submit
embody	withstand	diadem
observe	withdraw	transgress
object	readjust	construct
sublet	redirect	incline
subscribe	recapture	digress
diagram	midwinter	select
dialogue	midshipman	per cent
transverse	monograph	offset
transatlantic	photograph	outpour
admit	handcuff	withdraw
adjoin	handspike	midway
condense	anteroom	headlight
concave	antechamber	epigram
inborn	headstrong	epilogue
incline	headlong	monogram
dilate	semicircle	monologue
digress	monotone	phonograph

REVIEW

XCV

After the famous voyage of Columbus in 1492, several of the nations of Europe sent men to explore and settle the new world. Foremost among these nations were England, France and Spain. The English formed colonies along the Atlantic coast, while the French occupied the territory to the north, and the Spaniards settled in the southern lands.

XCVI

The United States is the greatest manufacturing country in the world, both in the extent and variety of its manufactures. Nearly every kind of manufactured article used by civilized man is made in the factories of our country.

Some of the most important of these products are flour, cotton and woollen cloth, machinery, shoes, iron and steel goods, and packed meats.

XCVII

The Andes Mountains form an almost unbroken chain along the western coast of South America. Many of the peaks are more than four miles high, and are snow-capped, even in the torrid zone. There are active volcanoes in these mountains, and earthquakes are common throughout the system.

REVIEW

XCVIII

Not long after the discovery of America a Spaniard named Cortés landed in Mexico and conquered the inhabitants in the name of Spain. After about three hundred years of Spanish rule the people rebelled and made their country independent. Mexico is now a republic and has a government similar to that of the United States.

XCIX

In polar regions, and among high mountains in all latitudes, the climate throughout the year is so cold that more snow falls than can be melted. This snow accumulates and becomes hundreds of feet deep. This heavy mass of snow slowly changes into ice and creeps forward down the slope of the land. Such a body of moving ice is called a glacier.

C

The chief exports of the United States are cotton, grain and flour, iron and steel goods. Some of its imports are sugar, coffee, tea, spices and silk.

Europe exports silk and woollen cloth, china and porcelain, tools and cutlery, copper and zinc, and many other valuable articles. It imports wheat, meat, tea, and the raw fibres of cotton and wool.

REVIEW

CI

Ivory is the most valuable product of Africa, and great quantities are exported annually. It is obtained from the tusks of elephants.

There are rich gold and diamond mines in this country. Until gold was discovered in California, most of the coin of Europe was made of gold from the west coast of Africa.

CII

Early in the nineteenth century some of the immigrants first took sheep and cattle to Australia. It is now the greatest wool-producing and one of the greatest meat-exporting countries in the world.

Tallow, hides, leather, wheat, flour and gold are also exported. In exchange for these, various manufactured articles are imported.

CIII

The surface of Japan is mountainous. The islands contain over fifty volcanoes, and earthquakes occur frequently. Most of the soil is unsuitable for cultivation, yet the chief occupation of the people is agriculture. Rice and other grains are raised.

Japan is noted for its production of silk, and the raising of the silkworm and the manufacture of silk form one of the principal industries.

REVIEW

CIV	CV	CVI
natives	walrus	France
discovered	horizon	Russia
inhabit	intensely	Europe
immigrate	vegetation	America
population	disappear	Austria
officers	plateau	Hungary
republic	volcano	Canada
declared	crater	Brazil
colonists	blubber	Germany
original	sledge	England
colonies	million	British
charity	orator	Britain
adjective	religion	Ireland
vinegar	mineral	Asia
surgeon	various	Africa
mansion	tapioca	London
foreign	resources	Australia
domestic	valuable	Holland
excellent	mahogany	India
commerce	products	Switzerland
material	imported	Paris
quantity	ebony	Egypt
plantation	substance	Sahara
fertile	disease	Scotland
usually	published	Denmark

REVIEW

CVII	CVIII	CIX
powerful	sphere	compass
language	summit	tropics
different	isthmus	frigid
principal	island	continent
customs	avalanche	civilize
independent	rotation	invent
vapor	peninsula	mariner
cascade	graze	ancient
geyser	glacier	thousand
possession	scenery	beneath
territory	industry	daffodil
princess	grandeur	sprightly
governor	gigantic	margin
czar	pyramid	twinkle
emperor	variety	continuous
president	celebrate	wandered
duchess	tyranny	warrior
majesty	group	funeral
monarch	victory	ammonia
monarchy	marriage	castle
initial	exercise	palace
scissors	molecule	library
dungeon	scripture	physician
mucilage	meridian	recognize

REVIEW

CX	CXI	CXII
stomach	annually	Atlantic
jungle	produces	Pacific
numerous	lawyer	Arctic
abundant	author	Antarctic
fierce	plumber	Vermont
elephant	merchant	California
leopard	carpenter	Massachusetts
hyena	oasis	Chicago
monkey	traveller	Philadelphia
blizzard	interior	Illinois
tempest	interwoven	Florida
tornado	hemisphere	Michigan
meteor	parallel	Kentucky
planet	revenue	Colorado
eclipse	tableau	Missouri
comet	education	Arkansas
zenith	natural	Texas
altitude	furniture	Vienna
polar	surround	Athens
arrayed	traverse	Berlin
forever	cambric	Calcutta
foreign	tapestry	Jerusalem
industry	gingham	Tokio
important	cinnamon	Edinburgh

THE BLAISDELL SPELLER

PART IV

I

be lief	In di a	no ta ble
is land	eas tern	hun dred
val ue	At lan tic	al though
voy age	con ti nent	im ag ined

II

About four hundred years ago Christopher Columbus made the most notable voyage in the history of the world. On August 3, 1492, he set sail from Spain, seeking a route to India.

After sailing two months across the "Sea of Darkness," as the Atlantic Ocean was then called, he landed on a small island off the coast of North America. This was the discovery of a new continent. Although Columbus made three more voyages to this new world, he died in the belief that he had reached the eastern shore of Asia, and never imagined the value of his discovery.

III

o bliged	proud est	coun try
raised	fur ni ture	stock ings
wool len	fac to ries	fur nished
whis tles	jack-knives	pos ses sions

IV

When the Pilgrims came to this country, there were no houses, churches, schools, nor factories. Each man was obliged to build his own house, make his own furniture, plant and harvest his crops, hunt and fish.

The children had little time for games, and few toys. The girls had rude dolls made of wood or rags. The boys made with jack-knives, which were their proudest possessions, pop-guns, willow whistles, windmills, water-wheels, bows and arrows, slings and box-traps.

V

EYE TRAINING

hy phen	trag e dy	co logne
der rick	cod i cil	met a phor
co er cion	ben zine	syn o nym
fluc tu ate	mac a ro ni	ve he ment
an ar chist	gro tesque	ma nôeu ver

VI

EAR TRAINING

fire lock	grand son	in spire
fire side	grand sire	in stant
fire brand	grand mother	in sist
fire place	grand child	in sight
fire wood	grand daughter	in secure

VII

cus tom	squaw	suc co tash
ea si ly	pa poose	in hab i ted
hom i ny	wig wam	veg e ta ble
ea ger ly	fes ti val	fa mil iar

VIII

No one knows how long the Indians had inhabited this country when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. They found the red men living in wigwams, which were easily moved from sheltered winter quarters to spring planting fields or autumn hunting grounds.

The Indian men and boys spent their time in hunting, fishing and fighting, while the women and girls did all the work. Corn was their chief vegetable food. The squaws planted and harvested it. They ground the corn and made hominy; they cooked it with beans and made succotash.

IX

cab ins	knowl edge	pro fes sion
re ci ted	al pha bet	sub trac tion
sam plers	ed u ca tion	com po si tion
di vi sion	a rith me tic	mul ti pli ca tion

X

The first colonial schools were kept in the cabins, and the good women teachers often cooked or sewed while the pupils studied and recited their lessons. The girls learned to make samplers and knit stockings, as well as to read and write.

The little boys went to these dame-schools, but the older boys were taught by a master. They studied Latin, arithmetic, reading, spelling and composition.

XI

COPY AND STUDY

The breaking waves dashed high
 On a stern and rock-bound coast,
 And the woods against a stormy sky
 Their giant branches tossed.

The heavy night hung dark
 The hills and waters o'er,
 When a band of exiles moored their bark
 On the wild New England shore.

— FELICIA D. HEMANS.

XII

EYE TRAINING

chron ic	ten ure	gy rate
tinc ture	sur vey or	proph et
ob so lete	ma li cious	u nique
ma la ri a	vex a tion	se ri al
syn a gogue	ri dic u lous	con gen ial

XIII

lev ied	fa mous	de liv ered
de ci ded	emp tied	col ó nists
re fu sal	re fused	dis guise
car goes	pur chase	pa tri ot ic

XIV

King George of England levied a tax on all tea delivered in the American colonies. The patriotic colonists refused to purchase the tea. At Boston warning was given to ship-owners to return to England with their cargoes. On their refusal, it was decided that no tea should be landed.

One evening a party of colonists, disguised as Indians, boarded three vessels, cut open three hundred and forty-two chests of tea and emptied their contents into Boston harbor. This was the famous "Boston Tea Party."

XV

cit i zen	ru ral	hus band
sys tem	prog ress	prin ci ple
lib er ty	law ful	A mer i can
bay o net	min ute	guar an tee
fur row	trained	rev o lu tion

XVI

The minute-man of the American Revolution — who was he? He was the husband and father who, bred to love liberty, and to know that lawful liberty is the sole guarantee of peace and progress, left the plow in the furrow, and marched to die or to be free.

The minute-man of the Revolution! He was the old, the middle-aged and the young. He was the rural citizen, trained in the common school, the church and the town-meeting, who carried a bayonet that thought, and whose gun, loaded with a principle, brought down not a man, but a system.

XVII

EAR TRAINING

ab sent	ac count	af fix
ab stain	ac cent	af fright
ab stract	ac cept	af firm
ab surd	ac claim	af flict ing
ab ject	ac cord	af fec ta tion

XVIII

COPY AND STUDY

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
 Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
 Here once the embattled farmers stood
 And fired the shot heard round the world.

The spirit that made those heroes dare
 To die, or leave their children free,
 Bid Time and Nature gently spare
 The shaft we raise to them and thee.

—RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

XIX

lieu ten ant
 ser geant
 colo nel
 ma jor
 cor po ral
 cap tain
 ad mi ral
 ad ju tant
 or der ly
 com mis sa ry
 gen er al
 chap lain

XX

en e my
 weap on
 can non
 mus ket
 sen ti nel
 knap sack
 pris on er
 bri gade
 fur lough
 bom bard
 trea son
 tyr an ny

XXI

pen sion
 pa tri ot
 bay o net
 car tridge
 reg i ment
 mar i ner
 u ni form
 tom a hawk
 com man der
 gar ri son
 mas sa cre
 mil i ta ry

XXII

rout ing	con fi dent	re pulsed
has ti ly	re treat ed	ap par ent
re al i ty	in trench	sev en teenth
quar tered	im me di ate	am mu ni tion

XXIII

On the seventeenth of June, 1775, the British troops quartered in Boston discovered that the colonists were intrenched on Bunker Hill. Confident of quickly routing these raw troops, they planned an immediate attack.

The Americans, behind hastily built fortifications, awaited the coming of the British soldiers. Twice the British were repulsed. When the third attack came the Americans threw stones, clubbed their guns, and slowly retreated. Although through lack of ammunition this was an apparent defeat, it was in reality a victory for the colonists.

XXIV

EYE TRAINING

bil ious	bev er age	syn tax
pleu ri sy	e lab o rate	ra vine
ju ve nile	cor pus cle	im i tate
pos ter i ty	di a phragm	phan tom

XXV

EAR TRAINING

order ly	lap stone	hand bill
flood gate	green house	hay cock
gate way	grind stone	hay stack
key stone	gun powder	head ache
knight hood	hair cloth	heir loom

XXVI

DICTATION

An admiral is the highest officer in the navy.

The tomahawk was a weapon used by the Indians.

Each soldier carried a knapsack.

The wounded soldier was granted a furlough of three weeks.

Patrick Henry said, "Give me liberty, or give me death."

XXVII

DICTATION

There are twenty-six letters in the English alphabet.

Arithmetic is the science of numbers.

Lord Bacon said, "Knowledge is power."

I wrote a short composition on the "Battle of Bunker Hill."

My grandmother worked a sampler when she was a little girl.

XXVIII

EYE TRAINING

chiv al ry	rev er ie	vac u um
seiz ure	hyp no tism	cre o sote
ec cen tric	in del i ble	par af fin
ad her ent	sym me try	be at i tude
hi ber nate	sym pho ny	cher u bim

XXIX

Nearly three hundred years ago the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth.

One hundred people came to this country in the *Mayflower*.

There were many cruel wars between the Indians and the white settlers.

The first English colonies in America were located along the Atlantic coast.

“Taxation without representation is tyranny.”

XXX

EAR TRAINING

con dense	side board	brim stone
up braid	non sense	eye brow
pro motion	stair case	dis honest
neck lace	flax seed	fore noon
katy did	bath room	book case

XXXI

na val
block ade
mor tar
tor pe do
squad ron
mu ti ny
frig ate
ad mi ral
mon i tor
i ron clad
pri va teer
trans port
com mo dore

XXXII

Grant
Sher man
Lin coln
De ca tur
Far ra gut
Frank lin
Sher i dan
Wash ing ton
Jack son
Web ster
Stan dish
Jef fer son
Ham il ton

XXXIII

mi li tia
reg u lars
vol un teer
bat tal ion
al li ance
bat ter y
cav al ry
in fan try
ar se nal
al le giance
re in force
e vac u ate
bom bard ed

XXXIV

A beautiful monument was erected in New York in honor of General Grant.

Abraham Lincoln was assassinated while he was President of the United States.

Farragut was the first admiral of the United States navy.

Commodore Perry announced a victory over the British as follows, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

Captain Miles Standish was the military leader of the Pilgrims.

XXXV

sig nal	a wait ed	re joice
hol i day	na tion al	rev o lu tion
stee ple	vic to ries	dec la ra tion
lib er ty	re peat ed	es tab lished
ea ger ly	mid night	Phil a del phi a

XXXVI

On the fourth of July, 1776, a bell in the steeple of the State House at Philadelphia rang out the declaration of liberty and independence. This signal had been eagerly awaited, and there was great rejoicing throughout all the colonies.

By the victories of the Revolutionary War, the right to freedom and liberty was established, and since that time the Fourth of July has been a national holiday. At midnight bells are rung and cannon are fired. At sunrise and sunset the salutes are repeated, and in the evening there are displays of fireworks.

XXXVII

EYE TRAINING

mosque	o ri ent	sched ule
pol y gon	syn op sis	ap pen dix
em pha sis	in va lid	rai ment
aq ue duct	ac qui esce	dom i cile
sig na ture	so lil o quy	ma rau der

XXXVIII

e vents	en ti tle	dis solve
de cent	de clare	sep a rate
im pel	as sume	con nect
re spect	re quire	po lit i cal
hu man	o pin ion	nec es sa ry

XXXIX

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with one another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

— DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

XL

EAR TRAINING

car boy	circum scribe	com press
car bon	circum vent	com plex
car nation	circum spect	com pose
car go	circum stance	com pound
car mine	circum flex	com promise
car pet	circum polar	com portable

XLI

COPY AND STUDY

Listen, my children, and you shall hear
 Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
 On the eighteenth of April, in seventy-five;
 Hardly a man is now alive
 Who remembers that famous day and year.

He said to his friend, " If the British march
 By land or sea from the town to-night,
 Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch
 Of the North Church tower as a signal light, —
 One, if by land, and two, if by sea ;
 And I on the opposite shore will be
 Ready to ride and spread the alarm
 Through every Middlesex village and farm,
 For the country folk to be up and to arm."

— HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

XLII

bel fry	re bel	re mem bers
lan tern	re treat	re sis tance
cab i net	an nex	am mu ni tion
char ter	im peach	leg is la tion
na vy	wound ed	vic to ry
ac quit	op po site	e man ci pate

XLIII

sur vive	treas ure	Eng land
per ish	in jus tice	com pen sate
strug gle	be gin ning	in de pen dence
glo ri ous	im mor tal	dec la ra tion

XLIV

Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my hand and my heart to this vote. It is true that in the beginning we aimed not at independence, but the injustice of England has driven us to arms. The war must go on. We must fight it through. And if the war must go on, why put off the Declaration of Independence?

XLV

If we fail, it can be no worse for us. But we shall not fail. The cause will raise up armies. The people, if we are true to them, will carry us gloriously through the struggle. It may cost treasure, and it may cost blood; but the Declaration will stand, and it will richly compensate for both. Through the thick gloom of the present, I see the brightness of the future as the sun in heaven. We shall make this a glorious, an immortal day.

— JOHN ADAMS.

XLVI

EYE TRAINING

or i fice	ze nith	lus cious
re ga lia	ker o sene	prod i gal
len ient	scep ti cal	req ui site
in nu en do	sal er a tus	punc tu al
griev ance	tab er na cle	crin o line

XLVII

ef forts	prop er ty	prob a bly
de liv er	en cour age	con tend ing
an i mate	con signed	de ter mine
pil laged	ac com plish	wretch ed ness

XLVIII

The time is now near at hand which must probably determine whether Americans are to be free men or slaves; whether they are to have any property they can call their own; whether their houses and farms are to be pillaged and destroyed and themselves consigned to a state of wretchedness from which no human efforts will deliver them.

Let us animate and encourage each other and show the whole world what a free man, contending for liberty on his own ground, can accomplish.

— GEORGE WASHINGTON TO HIS TROOPS.

XLIX

COPY AND STUDY

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing ;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrim's pride,
From every mountain-side
Let freedom ring.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song ;
Let mortal tongues awake ;
Let all that breathe partake ;
Let rocks their silence break —
The sound prolong.

—SAMUEL FRANCIS SMITH.

L

Thomas Edison is a famous inventor of electric machines.

Samuel Morse invented the electric telegraph.

The steamboat was invented by Robert Fulton.

Eli Whitney was the inventor of the cotton gin.

The first sewing machine was made by Elias Howe.

LI

per fect	pro mote	es tab lish
in sure	or dain	do mes tic
jus tice	gen er al	con sti tu tion
de fense	wel fare	tran quil li ty

LII

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

— PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION.

LIII

spe cie
bal lot
en camp
tra i tor
mar tial
in au gu rate
as sas si nate
al le giance
or gan ize

LIV

a larm
sen tence
pro tec tion
con spir a cy
op po si tion
proc la ma tion
dec la ra tion
set tle ment
com pro mise

LV

en list
Con gress
in ven tion
or i gin
pe ri od
brav er y
em bar go
con ti nen tal
cen ten ni al

LVI

BAR TRAINING

class mate	town ship	pen knife
dis grace	paste board	cork screw
water fall	pepper mint	stream let
water spout	earth quake	crow bar

LVII

Un ion	thir teen	ad mit ted
Con gress	col o nies	al ter nate
Wash ing ton	tri umph	sug gest ed
rep re sent ing	span gled	for ty-five

LVIII

On the fourteenth day of June, 1777, Congress passed a resolution that the flag of the country be made in thirteen stripes, alternate red and white ; that the Union be thirteen stars within a field of blue, each star representing one of the thirteen colonies.

The United States flag is still made with thirteen red and white stripes to represent the thirteen original colonies, but there are now forty-five stars on the blue field, one star having been added whenever a new state was admitted to the Union.

LIX

free dom	bal dric	height
un furled	gor geous	streak ing
az ure	ea gle	glo ry
stan dard	man sion	cho sen
min gled	sym bol	ce les tial
con sid er	for got ten	im me di ate
ap point ed	fre quent ly	mel an chol y

LX

COPY AND STUDY

When Freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there.

She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure celestial white
With streakings of the morning light.

Then, from his mansion in the sun,
She called her eagle-bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land.

—JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE.

LXI

na tion al	po e try	pride
rip pling	en sign	be yond
float ing	coun try	in trin sic
in deed	breeze	sym bol ize

LXII

There is the national flag! He must be cold indeed who can look upon its folds rippling in the breeze without pride of country. It has been called a floating piece of poetry, and yet I know not if it have an intrinsic beauty beyond the other ensigns. Its highest beauty is in what it symbolizes.

LXIII

val or	col ors	jus tice
pu ri ty	up held	lan guage
blaz ing	cher ished	rec og nize

LXIV

The very colors have a language which was recognized by our fathers. White is for purity, red for valor, blue for justice; and all together, bunting, stripes, stars and colors blazing in the sky, make the flag of our country—to be cherished by all hearts, to be upheld by all our hands.

— CHARLES SUMNER.

LXV

EYE TRAINING

ex tend	re sour ces	con vic tion
busi ness	har mo ny	gen er a tion
de vel op	con di tion	re mem bered
in ter est	cul ti vate	im prove ment

LXVI

rec ord	sail ors	e rect ed
ser vice	li bra ries	thir ti eth
her o ism	dec o ra ted	me mo ri al
mem o ry	build ings	hos pi tals
through out	mon u ments	num ber less

LXVII

During the wars many brave soldiers died in the service of their country. Each year, on the thirtieth day of May, the graves of these men are decorated with flags and flowers, and memorial services are held in the towns and cities throughout the land.

In memory of the sailors and soldiers, numberless monuments and public buildings have been erected, such as libraries, hospitals and halls, and many books and poems record their deeds of heroism.

LXVIII

sa cred	pa tience	in scribed
hon ors	na tion al	for ti tude
re deem	pre cious	gov ernal
en dure	re plen ish	pa tri ot ic
mem o ry	rev er ent	re mem brance

LXIX

How bright are the honors which await those who, with sacred fortitude and patriotic patience, have endured all things that they might save their nation! They that die for a good cause are redeemed from death; their names are gathered and garnered, their memory is precious; each place grows proud for them who were born there.

LXX

Till the mountains are worn out and the rivers forget to flow, till the clouds are weary of replenishing the springs and the springs forget to gush and the rills to sing, shall the names be kept fresh with reverent honors which are inscribed upon the book of national remembrance.

—HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
While the land of the free is the home of the
brave.

EAR TRAINING

LXXI

re pair
ex plain
ex claim
sub due
ex change
whole sale
con tract
state ment
gold finch
con vent
all spice
brace let
broad cloth

LXXII

An tie tam
Bun ker Hill
Get tys burg
Vicks burg
San ti a go
Chick a mau ga
Cor inth
Tren ton
Bull Run
Lex ing ton
Ma nil a
Shi loh
Ti con de ro ga

EYE TRAINING

LXXIII

si moom
sphinx
fuch sia
ven om ous
tech nique
eu lo gy
sal u ta ry
ob e lisk
ca the dral
prev a lence
pag eant
bur lesque
au gu ries

LXXIV

COPY AND STUDY

How sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest!
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mold,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

—WILLIAM COLLINS.

LXXV

EAR TRAINING

over shoes	oat meal	post master
book keeping	curb stone	whirl wind
en camp	buck wheat	boy hood
re treat	ear ache	fore father
butter cup	delight ful	sweet meat

LXXVI

DICTATION

At Bunker Hill was fought the first battle of the American revolution.

The minute-men fought in the battle of Lexington.

Washington won a brilliant victory over the British at Trenton.

On the field of the battle of Gettysburg is a memorial burial ground.

The battle of Manila was a great naval victory.

LXXVII

EYE TRAINING

buoy ant	co pi ous	as suage
ef fi cient	lin guist	gen u ine
ju di cious	def i cit	im pe tus
ver te bræ	cu ri os i ty	eq ui page
tran sient	con fec tion	u ni ver sal

LXXVIII	LXXIX	LXXX
lux u ry	flail	na vy
scythe	thresh	de feat
tel e gram	won der ful	cap ture
re quire	pow er ful	sur ren der
ma chine	news pa per	his tor i cal
mag a zine	bat tle	ex pe di tion
tel e phone	ar my	cam paign
in ven tion	for mer ly	de fense
cen tu ries	trav elled	pi rate
e lec tric i ty	ker o sene	ex ploit

LXXXI

Many wonderful inventions have been made during the last two centuries. Machines now perform in a few moments work which formerly required hours of hand labor. The Pilgrims never travelled in a railroad train or a steamboat. The women had never used a sewing machine, a cooking stove, or a kerosene lamp.

The men mowed the grass with a scythe and threshed the grain with a flail. They knew nothing about electricity, therefore they had never seen an electric car, nor received a telegram or a telephone message. Newspapers and magazines were also unheard of, and books were a rare luxury.

LXXXII

gen er a tion	ad vance	pro mote
busi ness	de vel op	in ter est
im prove ment	re mem bered	in sti tu tion

LXXXIII

Let our age be the age of improvement. In the day of peace let us advance the arts of peace and the works of peace. Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests and see whether we, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered.

LXXXIV

pur sue	con di tion	spir it
har mo ny	con vic tion	ob ject
cul ti vate	ha bit u al	ex tend

LXXXV

Let us cultivate a true spirit of union and harmony. In pursuing the great objects which our condition points out to us, let us act under a settled conviction and a habitual feeling that the states are one country. Let us extend our ideas over the whole of the vast field in which we are called to act. Let our object be our country, our whole country and nothing but our country.

— DANIEL WEBSTER.

BAR TRAINING — REVIEW

LXXXVI	LXXXVII	LXXXVIII
fireplace	carboy	buckwheat
fireside	carnation	postmaster
grandmother	circumscribe	sweetmeat
grandchild	circumvent	curbstone
insight	compound	boyhood
insecure	compress	forefather
abstain	waterfall	earache
abject	township	delightful
account	earthquake	whirlwind
acquaint	crowbar	accord
affirm	pasteboard	orderly
affright	penknife	floodgate
keystone	disgrace	haircloth
knighthood	explain	staircase
greenhouse	repair	haystack
gunpowder	wholesale	waterspout
headache	contract	peppermint
handbill	statement	streamlet
promotion	bracelet	subdue
necklace	broadcloth	encamp
nonsense	goldfinch	retreat
bathroom	allspice	firebrand
eyebrow	overshoes	heirloom
dishonest	buttercup	lapstone
forenoon	oatmeal	upbraid

REVIEW

LXXXIX

The discovery of America made Europe acquainted with new races, new animals, new plants, new features of nature, new fields of enterprise. All felt that America meant opportunity. This was a great thought—in some respects the greatest that had ever moved the minds and hearts of men. It roused new hope; it stimulated new and independent effort.

XC

William Penn founded the colony of Pennsylvania, which was named in his honor. He gave the people the right to take part in making the laws, and he also made with the Indians a treaty of peace, which was sacredly kept. At the beginning of the Revolution, Philadelphia was the chief city of the country.

XCI

For over seventy years the colonists were engaged in a series of wars with the French settlers in Canada, who had explored the West and claimed it for themselves. In these wars many Indian tribes fought on the side of the French. The colonists, with the aid of England, conquered their enemies and gained possession of the disputed territory.

REVIEW

XCII

On Christmas night, 1776, Washington crossed the Delaware and marched on Trenton. He surprised the British troops, and took a thousand prisoners and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. It was not only a bold stroke, but a great victory, which was far-reaching in its results.

XCIII

In the summer of 1807 Robert Fulton launched his newly invented steamboat on the Hudson. Men called this steamboat "Fulton's Folly," but it proved of international value. Up to this time all the trade and travel on the rivers had been either by sailing vessels or by rowboats, but in a few years Fulton's invention made a complete change in transportation.

XCIV

The first steam locomotive which was used in this country was built at Baltimore by Peter Cooper. His engine had little resemblance to our modern ones, but it drew a rudely constructed open wagon filled with about a dozen passengers. This railroad was only about thirteen miles long, and the trip was made in a little less than an hour.

REVIEW

XCV

The rise of the new states in the West, and the appearance of the steamboat on the Mississippi, aroused public interest in internal improvements. The building of the Erie Canal cut down the cost of moving freight from the West, led to the settlement along the banks of the canal, and made New York City the metropolis of the country.

XCVI

Every class of society was benefited by the improvements in transportation and by the inventions in machinery, but no man was more benefited than those who depended on their daily wages for their daily bread. New industries, new trades and occupations, afforded better opportunities for obtaining a livelihood, while the free school system enabled every one to acquire an education.

XCVII

When we compare the daily life of the people in 1900 with that of the men in 1800, the contrast is most striking. Cities have increased in number and grown in size. Electric cars take the place of coaches and omnibuses. Railroads have been built, steamboats traverse rivers, lakes and oceans, and communication by telegraph and telephone has been established.

REVIEW

XCVIII

voyage
continent
although
imagination
whistle
furniture
factory
possession
obliged
tragedy
grotesque
cologne
synonym
codicil
vegetable
inhabit
wigwam
festival
eagerly
cabin
sampler
knowledge
alphabet
recitation

XCIX

educate
multiply
subtract
arithmetic
division
exile
malaria
ridicule
unique
refusal
cargo
purchase
delivered
colonists
patriotic
famous
citizen
liberty
husband
bayonet
system
progress
guarantee
revolution

C

pension
cartridge
major
brigade
tomahawk
enemy
captain
furlough
uniform
corporal
sentinel
commander
massacre
weapon
mariner
colonel
general
admiral
bombarding
garrison
cannon
lieutenant
adjutant
sergeant

REVIEW

CI	CII	CIII
beverage	holiday	acquit
imitate	liberty	impeach
juvenile	rejoice	annex
elaborate	establish	charter
immediate	national	resistance
ravine	signal	survive
quarter	emphasis	perish
confident	signature	immortal
intrench	appendix	compensate
retreated	invalid	struggle
ammunition	raiment	injustice
hastily	decent	beginning
chivalry	separate	luscious
hypnotism	entitle	punctual
hibernate	require	requisite
torpedo	opinion	kerosene
mutiny	necessary	saleratus
cavalry	political	tabernacle
militia	dissolve	prodigal
evacuate	events	property
reinforce	connecting	probably
allegiance	declared	determine
arsenal	belfry	encourage
privateer	cabinet	accomplish

REVIEW

CIV	CV	CVI
alternate	Edison	triumph
justice	Fulton	represent
defense	Sherman	celestial
domestic	Lincoln	freedom
promote	Webster	mansion
general	Farragut	ensign
establish	Hamilton	poetry
insure	Jackson	recognize
welfare	Revere	purity
tranquil	Whitney	justice
traitor	Sumner	cherished
oppose	Grant	business
enlist	Sheridan	harmony
invention	Columbus	library
embargo	Washington	hospital
settlement	Franklin	monument
compromise	Jefferson	memory
organize	Standish	heroism
congress	Decatur	memorial
conspiracy	Trenton	replenish
protection	Santiago	eulogy
centennial	Lexington	cathedral
continental	Manila	curiosity
assassinate	Vicksburg	expedition

THE BLAISDELL SPELLER

PART V

I

at ten tion	com pa nies	lux u ri ant
char ac ter	per fect ness	com pact
straight ness	ex pres sion	scen er y
re sis tance	is o la tion	won der ful

II

I wish the reader to fix his attention for a moment on these two great characters of pine, — its straightness and rounded perfectness, — both wonderful, and their issue lovely.

The pine rises in serene resistance, self-contained; nor can I ever without awe stay long under a great Alpine cliff, looking up to its great companies of pine.

Then note, farther, its perfectness. The pine stands compact, and instead of being wild in its expression, forms the softest of all forest scenery. For other trees show their trunks and twisting boughs; but the pine, growing either in a luxuriant mass or in happy isolation, allows no bough to be seen. — JOHN RUSKIN.

III

chief ly	pre cious	faith ful ly
in ter course	dis tant	pres ence
su pe ri or	spi ri tu al	so ci e ty
in val u a ble	com mu ni cate	heirs

IV

It is chiefly through books that we enjoy intercourse with superior minds, and these invaluable means of communication are in the reach of all. In the best books, great men talk to us, give us their precious thoughts and pour their souls into ours.

Books are the voices of the distant and of the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. They give to all, who will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence of the best and greatest of our race.

— WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

V

EYE TRAINING

pop u la tion	su per fi cial	pe cun i a ry
phi lan thro py	ex u ber ant	fru gal i ty
mas quer ade	ig no min y	ar bi tra tion
fe roc i ty	mag nan i mous	in au gu rate
es sen tial	con sci en tious	con gre ga tion

VI

WORD BUILDING

cent	prime	gram mar
cen tu ry	pri ma ry	dia gram
cen ti pede	prim er	tele gram
cen ti gram	prim i tive	ana gram
cen ten ni al	pri me val	mono gram

VII

busi ness	dif fi cult	prod i gal i ty
la zi ness	in dus try	dil i gence
weal thy	sloth	pre cious
scarce	per plex i ty	e nough

VIII

If Time be of all things the most precious, wasting Time must be the greatest prodigality, since lost Time is never found again; and what we call Time enough, always proves little enough. Let us then be up and doing to the purpose; so by diligence shall we move with less perplexity.

Sloth makes all things difficult; but Industry, all easy. He that riseth late must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night; while Laziness travels so slowly that Poverty soon overtakes him.

— BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

NOTE.— *centum* = a hundred. *primus* = first. *gramme* = writing, written.

IX

de li cious	con gen ial	an i mat ed
im bibes	sym pa thy	re flect ing
lib er ty	se ren i ty	spe cial
crea tures	ruf fled	com plete

X

This is a delicious evening, when the whole body is one sense, and imbibes delight through every pore. I go and come along the shore of the lake with a strange liberty in Nature, a part of herself.

The bullfrogs trump to usher in the night, and the note of the whippoorwill is borne on the rippling wind from over the water. Sympathy with the fluttering alder and poplar leaves almost takes away my breath ; yet, like the lake, my serenity is rippled but not ruffled.

XI

Though it is now dark, the wind still blows and roars in the wood, the waves still dash and some creatures lull the rest with their notes. The repose is never complete. The wildest animals do not repose, but seek their prey now ; the fox and rabbit now roam the fields and woods without fear. They are Nature's watchmen — links which connect the days of animated life.

— HENRY DAVID THOREAU.

XII

EYE TRAINING

sed i ment	ex ploit	av a rice
sus pi cious	rel e vant	es sence
he red i ta ry	ex qui site	au di ence
a pol o gy	mas ti cate	el o quent

XIII

Kaat skill	in su per a ble	i dle ness
prov ince	a ver sion	do mes tic
re gard ed	prof it a ble	ad her ent
com po si tion	con tent ment	con tin u al ly

XIV

In a village at the foot of the Kaatskill Mountains there lived, many years since, a simple, good-natured fellow, of the name of Rip Van Winkle.

The great error in Rip's composition was an insuperable aversion to all kinds of profitable labor.

If left to himself, he would have whistled life away in perfect contentment, but his wife kept continually dinning in his ears about his idleness, his carelessness and the ruin he was bringing on his family. Rip's sole domestic adherent was his dog Wolf, who was as much henpecked as his master; for Dame Van Winkle regarded them as companions in idleness.

— WASHINGTON IRVING.

XV

le ver	in de pen dent	pur sues
ul ti mate ly	pat ron age	ut ter most
proc ess	cap i tal	vi o late
fir ma ment	so lic it	ob li ga tion

XVI

Mind is the great lever of all things; human thought is the process by which human ends are ultimately answered.

A sense of duty pursues us ever. If we take to ourselves the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, duty performed or duty violated is still with us, for our happiness or our misery. If we say the darkness shall cover us, in the darkness as in the light our obligations are yet with us.

— DANIEL WEBSTER.

XVII

WORD BUILDING

u nit	port	solve
u nite	re port	dis solve
u ni corn	im port	sol vent
u ni fy	port a ble	sol u ble
un ion	de port ment	so lu tion
u ni form	port man teau	res o lu tion
u ni ver si ty	trans por ta tion	ab so lu tion

NOTE. — *unus* = one. *portare* = to carry. *solvere, solutum* = to dissolve, to loosen.

XVIII

COPY AND STUDY

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to the earth, I know not where ;
For so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its flight.

I breathed a song into the air,
It fell to the earth, I know not where ;
For who has sight so keen and strong
That it can follow the flight of song ?

Long, long afterward, in an oak,
I found the arrow, still unbroke ;
And the song, from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend.

— HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

XIX

co lon	stan za	com ma
pe ri od	pro noun	com po si tion
hy phen	pref ace	im per a tive
cap i tal	a pos tro phe	ab bre vi ate
ad jec tive	pa ren the sis	ex cla ma tion
rhet o ric	quo ta tion	in ter ro ga tion
chap ter	sem i co lon	el o cu tion

XX

gild ed	war rior	pil grim age
grat i tude	mag is trate	un sel fish
e ter nal	sim plic i ty	mem o ry
in trepid	gen er a tion	grate ful

XXI

No gilded dome swells from the lowly roof to catch the morning or evening beam; but the love and gratitude of United America settle upon this home in one eternal sunshine. From beneath that humble roof went forth the intrepid and unselfish warrior, the magistrate who knew no glory but his country's good; to that he returned, happiest when his work was done. There he lived in noble simplicity, there he died in glory and peace.

While it stands, the latest generations of the grateful children of America will make their pilgrimage to it as to a shrine; and when it shall fall, if fall it must, the memory and the name of Washington shall shed an eternal glory on the spot.

— EDWARD EVERETT.

XXII

ad verb	id i om	par a graph
i tal ic	gram mar	rep e ti tion
syn o nym	prep o si tion	punc tu a tion
per son i fy	met a phor	con junc tion

XXIII

EYE TRAINING

a er o naut	bric-a-brac	ig no ble
nav i ga ble	in ter lo per	ob struc tion
aq ue duct	in cen di a ry	strych nine
ex pe di tion	ac ces so ry	coun ter feit

XXIV

DICTATION

The broadening Floss hurries between its green banks to the sea, and the loving tide, rushing to meet it, checks its passage with an impetuous embrace. Far away on each hand stretch the rich pastures and the patches of dark earth, made ready for the seed of the broad-leaved green crops, or touched already with the tint of the tender-bladed autumn-sown grain.

XXV

How lovely the little river is, with its dark, changing wavelets! It seems to me like a living companion, while I wander along the bank and listen to its low, placid voice.

The stream is brimful now, and the rush of the water and the booming of the mill bring a dreamy deafness, which seems to heighten the peacefulness of the scene. They are like a great curtain of sound, shutting one out from the world beyond.

— GEORGE ELIOT.

XXVI

WORD BUILDING

tri an gle	ad mit	in scribe
tri color	re mit	de scribe
tri sect	dis miss	tran scribe
trip let	per mis sion	scrip ture
tri en ni al	com mit tee	pre scrip tion

XXVII

As at early dawn the stars stand first and then it grows light, and then as the sun advances that light breaks into banks and streaming bands of color, so on the American flag stars and beams of many colored light shine out together. And wherever the flag comes, and men behold it, they see in its sacred emblazonry no rampant lion and fierce eagle, but only light, and every fold indicative of glory, liberty.

— HENRY WARD BEECHER.

XXVIII

EYE TRAINING

par al lel	hem or rhage	as sim i late
met a phor	trans mi grate	or thog ra phy
phe nom e non	pre lim i na ry	min er al o gy
sym pho ny	ob sta cle	re con noi ter

NOTE. — *tri* = three. *mittere*, *missum* = send. *scribere*, *scriptum* = write.

XXIX

ad van tage	ar gu ment	sin is ter
oc u lar	hos pi tal i ty	fe roc i ty
di a lect	dis sem bled	al leged
dic tion a ry	in cli na tion	in san i ty

XXX

The eyes of men converse as much as their tongues, with the advantage that the ocular dialect needs no dictionary. When the eyes say one thing, and the tongue another, a practised man relies on the language of the first.

You can read in the eyes of your companion whether your arguments hit him, though his tongue will not confess it. There is a look by which a man shows he is going to say a good thing, and a look when he has said it.

XXXI

How many furtive inclinations avowed by the eye though dissembled by the lips! There are asking eyes, asserting eyes, prowling eyes, and eyes full of fate — some of good and some of sinister omen. The alleged power to charm down insanity, or ferocity in beasts, is a power behind the eye. It must be a victory achieved in the will before it can be signified in the eye.

— RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

XXXII

en dure	char i ty	or phan
mal ice	wound	na tions
cher ish	a chieve	be lieve
un der stand	gov ern ment	per ma nent ly

XXXIII

Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wound; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

— ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

XXXIV

EYE TRAINING

in cal cu la ble	neu tral	ex ag ger ate
em phat ic	ex haust	in dem ni ty
sig ni fy	mo not o nious	leg is la tion
pre rog a tive	en thu si asm	har mo ni ous

XXXV

hab it	mean ing	e nough
ut ter ly	as sur ing	ev er more
ed u cat ed	ear nest ly	il lit er ate
meas ure	ac cu ra cy	lit er a ture
versed	in tense ly	there fore
mu se um	syl la ble	au thor i ty

XXXVI

Therefore, first of all, I tell you earnestly and authoritatively (I know I am right in this), that you must get into the habit of looking intensely at words, and assuring yourself of their meaning, syllable by syllable — nay, letter by letter.

XXXVII

The study of books is called literature, and a man versed in it is called, by the consent of nations, a man of letters, instead of books or words. You might read all the books in the British Museum (if you could live long enough), and remain an utterly “illiterate,” uneducated person; but if you read ten pages of a good book, letter by letter, that is to say, with real accuracy, you are for evermore in some measure an educated person.

—JOHN RUSKIN.

XXXVIII

COPY AND STUDY

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The plowman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds.

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire ;
Hands, that the rod of Empire might have swayed,
Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear ;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

— THOMAS GRAY.

XXXIX

land scape	des ert	em pire
cur few	preg nant	knell
glim mer ing	ec sta sy	sol emn
tink ling	se rene	ce les tial

XL

EYE TRAINING

ho me op a thy	av oir du pois	a cad e my
psy chol o gy	cen trif u gal	dis tin guish
as tron o my	sym me try	ma tu ri ty
my thol o gy	om nis cient	phy si cian
chro nol o gy	pa ren the sis	rheu ma tism

XLI

sum mons	scourged	cham ber
car a van	dun geon	si lent
realms	sus tained	un fal ter ing
quar ry	dra per y	in nu mer a ble

XLII

So live, that when thy summons comes to join
 The innumerable caravan that moves
 To the pale realms of shade, where each shall take
 His chamber in the silent halls of death,
 Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
 Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
 By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
 Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
 About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

— WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

XLIII

Ir ving
Ba con
Ma cau lay
Em er son
Kip ling
Thack er ay
Car lyle
Dick ens
Rus kin
Scott
Ste ven son
El i ot
Bur roughs
Haw thorne

XLIV

in ter jec tion
com pound
an a lyze
diph thong
vo cab u la ry
com plex
rhythm
sim i le
glos sa ry
ap pen dix
dic tion a ry
syn tax
pro noun
trans late

XLV

Chau cer
Spen ser
Shake speare
Mil ton
Words worth
Cole ridge
By ron
Ten ny son
Brown ing
Whit ti er
Bry ant
Holmes
Low ell
Long fel low

XLVI

DICTATION

We wish that this column (Bunker Hill Monument), rising toward heaven among the pointed spires of so many temples dedicated to God, may contribute also to produce in all minds a pious feeling of dependence and gratitude. Let it rise! let it rise, till it meet the sun in his coming; let the earliest light of the morning gild it, and the parting day linger and play on its summit.

— DANIEL WEBSTER.

XLVII

DICTATION

A man ought to read just as inclination leads him ;
for what he reads as a task will do him little good.

Knowledge is of two kinds : we know a subject
ourselves, we know where we can find information
upon it.

The true, strong and sound mind is the mind that
can embrace equally great things and small.

As the Spanish proverb says, "He who would
bring home the wealth of the Indies must carry the
wealth of the Indies with him," so it is in travelling,
— a man must carry knowledge with him if he would
bring home knowledge.

— BOSWELL.

XLVIII

COPY AND STUDY

The splendor falls on castle walls

And snowy summits old in story ;

The long light shakes across the lakes,

And the wild cataract leaps in glory.

Blow, bugle, blow ! Set the wild echoes flying !

Blow, bugle ! Answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying.

— ALFRED TENNYSON.

XLIX

per vad ing	in fi nite	ar rayed
haunts	cul ture	sen si bil i ty
u ni verse	spir i tu al	ex clud ed
en com pass	en dow ment	cher ished
num ber less	con di tion	nat u ral

L

Beauty is an all-pervading presence. It unfolds in the numberless flowers of the spring. It waves in the branches of the trees and the green blades of grass. It haunts the depths of the earth and sea, and gleams out in the hues of the shell and the precious stone. And not only these minute objects, but the ocean, the mountains, the clouds, the heavens, the stars, the rising and setting sun, all overflow with beauty.

LI

An infinite joy is lost to the world by the want of culture of this spiritual endowment. The greatest truths are wrong if not linked with beauty, and they win their way most surely and deeply into the soul when arrayed in this their natural and fit attire. No man receives the true culture of a man, in whom the sensibility to the beautiful is not cherished; and I know of no condition of life from which it should be excluded.

— WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

LII

WORD BUILDING

quart	grade	hab it
quar ter	grad u al	hab i tat
quar tette	grad u ate	in hab it
quad ran gle	gra da tion	ha bit u al
quad ru ped	de grade	hab i ta tion
quad ri lat er al	deg ra da tion	un in hab it ed

LIII

e poch	suc ceed ing	com mem o rate
be lieve	cel e brate	de liv er ance
pa rade	mem o ra ble	an ni ver sa ry
fes ti val	sol em nize	il lu mi na tion

LIV

The fourth day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forth and for evermore. —JOHN ADAMS.

NOTE. — *quartus* = the fourth. *gradus* = step. *habitare* = to dwell.

LV

man u script	con tin u ous	con cen trate
tre men dous	en er gy	suc ces sor
ap per tain	punc tu al	de pre ci ate
per se vere	de ter mi na tion	im prove ment

LVI

I feel as if it were not for me to record, even though this manuscript is intended for no eyes but mine, how hard I worked at that tremendous shorthand, and all improvement appertaining to it. I will only add to what I have already written of my perseverance, and of a patient and continuous energy which then began to be matured within me, that there, on looking back, I find the source of my success.

LVII

I have been very fortunate in worldly matters, but I never could have done what I have done without the habits of punctuality, order and diligence; without the determination to concentrate myself on one object at a time, which I then formed.

Never to put one hand to anything on which I could not throw my whole self, and never to affect depreciation of my work, whatever it was, I find now to have been my golden rules.—CHARLES DICKENS.

LVIII

EYE TRAINING

gym nas tic	chrys an the mum	lab y rinth
au thor i ty	su per flu ous	col league
lit er a ture	prov o ca tion	pri ma ri ly
ped a go gy	con nois seur	in tel lec tu al

LIX

WORD BUILDING

bi sect	e gress	po lice
bi ped	trans gress	po lit i cal
bi cy cle	di gress	pol i cy
bi month ly	ag gres sive	pol i ti cian
bi en ni al	trans gres sion	me trop o lis
bi met al lism	pro gres sion	cos mo pol i tan

LX

COPY AND STUDY

I thought the sparrow's note from heaven,
 Singing at dawn on the alder bush ;
 I brought him home in his nest at even ;
 He sings the song, but it pleases not now ;
 For I did not bring home the river and sky ;
 He sang to my ear — they sang to my eye.

— RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

NOTE. — *bis* = two, twice. *gredi*, *gressus* = to step. *polis* = city.

LXI

DICTION

“What is the use of thee, thou gnarled sapling?” said a young larch tree to a young oak. “I grow three feet in a year; thou dost grow scarcely so many inches. I am as straight and taper as a reed; thou art as straggling and twisted as a loosened withe.”

“And thou lasteth for only the third part of a man’s life, while I am to flourish for a thousand years,” rejoined the oak. “Thou art felled and sawed into paling, where thou rottest and art burned after a single summer. Of me are fashioned ships, and I carry mariners and heroes into unknown seas.”

— THOMAS CARLYLE.

LXII

EYE TRAINING

sim i lar	mer i to ri ous	dis rep u ta ble
el e men ta ry	per pen dic u lar	a poth e ca ry
hos pi ta ble	e nu mer ate	mag nan i mous
an tic i pate	he red i ta ry	ab hor rence
u na nim i ty	im meas ur a ble	a chieve ment

I am a firm believer in the maxim that for all right judgment of any man or thing, it is useful, nay, essential, to see his good qualities before pronouncing on his bad.

— THOMAS CARLYLE.

LXIII

pro fes sion	mo ment	trust
sin cere	ex trav a gant	prom is ing
ac ci dents	per form ance	in ter fere
judge	pure ly	cir cum stance

LXIV

Ever judge men by their professions. For though the bright moment of promising is but a moment, and cannot be prolonged, yet if sincere in its moment's extravagant goodness, why, trust it, and know the man by it and not by his performance, which is half the world's work, interfere as the world needs must with its accidents and circumstances. The profession was purely the man's own. I judge people by what they might be — not are, nor will be.

— ROBERT BROWNING.

LXV

COPY AND STUDY

The spacious firmament on high,
 With all the blue ethereal sky,
 And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
 Their great Original proclaim.
 The unwearied sun, from day to day,
 Does his Creator's power display,
 And publishes to every land
 The work of an almighty hand. — JOSEPH ADDISON.

LXVI

art ist
sculp tor
sculp ture .
land scape
por trait
ea sel
mod el
stu di o
il lus tra tion
ar chi tect
me chan ic al
bas-re lief

LXVII

phrase
clause
coup let
plu ral
dic ta tion
de scrip tion
nar ra tive
par a phrase
pos ses sive
col lo qui al
def i ni tion
or thog ra phy

LXVIII

mu si cian
mel o dy
har mo ny
so na ta
sym pho ny
op e ra
cho rus
choir
so pra no
con tral to
pi an o
or ches tra

LXIX

DICTATION

Knowledge, in truth, is the great sun in the firmament. Life and power are scattered with all its beams.

Labor in this country is independent and proud. It has not to ask the patronage of capital, but capital solicits the aid of labor.

America has furnished to the world the character of Washington; and if our American institutions had done nothing else, that alone would have entitled them to the respect of mankind. — DANIEL WEBSTER.

LXX

swal lowed	con ver sa tion	rhet o ric
di gest ed	mem o ry	im ped i ment
cu ri ous ly	math e mat ics	wrought
at ten tion	sub tile	dil i gence

LXXI

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested — that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention.

Reading maketh a full man, conversation a ready man and writing an exact man. Therefore if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know what he doth not. — FRANCIS BACON.

LXXII

neu ter	rel a tive	sub junc tive
ad junct	em pha sis	in fin i tive
ar ti cle	pred i cate	par ti ci ple
pos i tive	de clen sion	in dic a tive
com par a tive	mod i fi er	nom i na tive

LXXIII

WORD BUILDING

graph ic	ped al	me ter
graph ite	ped es tal	met ric
tel e graph	pe des tri an	ba rom e ter
pho no graph	ped a gogue	ther mom e ter
bi og ra phy	im ped i ment	per im e ter
au to bi og ra phy	pe dom e ter	me ter gram

LXXIV

EYE TRAINING

mau so le um	cir cum fer ence	pro mis cu ous
pan e gyr ic	ab o rig i nes	bel lig er ent
am phi the a ter	ac cel er ate	lux u ri ant
am phib i ous	ka lei do scope	glyc e rin

LXXV

DICTATION

There is no heroic poem in the world but is at bottom a biography, the life of a man; also, it may be said, there is no life of a man, faithfully recorded, but is a heroic poem of its sort, rhymed or unrhymed.

Adversity is sometimes hard upon a man; but for one man who can stand prosperity there are a hundred that will stand adversity. — THOMAS CARLYLE.

NOTE. — *graph* = something written. *pes*, *pedis* = foot. *metrum* = measure.

LXXVI

pur sue	in tel li gence	un wor thy
con science	en deav or	hon or a ble
ac tu al	per suade	grad u al ly
sur vey	flour ish	u ni verse
prob lem	en tire ly	sep a ra tion

LXXVII

Pursue your studies in the way your conscience calls honest. Keep an actual separation between what you have really come to know in your own mind and what is still unknown. Count a thing known only when it is stamped on your mind, so that you may survey it on all sides with intelligence.

LXXVIII

There is such a thing as a man endeavoring to persuade himself, and endeavoring to persuade others, that he knows about things when he does not know more than the outside skin of them; and yet he goes flourishing about with them.

Avoid all that as entirely unworthy of an honorable mind. Gradually see what kind of work you can do; for it is the first of all problems for a man to find out what kind of work he is to do in this universe.

— THOMAS CARLYLE.

LXXIX

WORD BUILDING

du et	cap	trans pose
du plex	cap i tal	de pose
du pli ci ty	cap i tol	post pone
du bi ous	cap tain	po si tion
du el ist	cap i tal ist	pos ture
du pli cate	de cap i tate	ex po si tion

LXXX

EYE TRAINING

in stan ta ne ous	nul li fy	di a phragm
rec on cile	spon ta ne i ty	scin til late
cer e bel lum	pseu do nym	buoy an cy
con cen trate	mac ad am ize	fra ter ni ty

LXXXI

DICTATION

There is no work of genius which has not been the delight of mankind, no word of genius to which the human heart and soul have not sooner or later responded.

Every man feels instinctively that all the beautiful sentiments in the world weigh less than a single lovely action.

— JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

NOTE. — *duo* = two. *caput* = head. *ponere, positum* = to place.

LXXXII

qual i ty	scep tered	jus tice
strained	en throned	earth ly
mon arch	maj es ty	might i est
tem po ral	at tri bute	where in
be neath	sa cred	heav en
height en	sea sons	sym bol
pow er	bles seth	cul ti vate

LXXXIII

COPY AND STUDY

The quality of mercy is not strained,
 It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
 Upon the place beneath : it is twice blest ;
 It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes :
 'Tis mightiest in the mighty ; it becomes
 The throned monarch better than his crown ;
 His scepter shows the force of temporal power,
 The attribute to awe and majesty,
 Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings ;
 But mercy is above this sceptered sway,
 It is enthroned in the hearts of kings ;
 It is an attribute to God himself ;
 And earthly power doth then show likest God's,
 When mercy seasons justice.

— WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

REVIEW

LXXXIV

“Shakespeare is the king of poetic rhythm and style, as well as the king of the realm of thought; along with his dazzling prose Shakespeare has succeeded in giving us the most varied, the most harmonious verse which has ever sounded upon the human ear since the verse of the Greeks.”

LXXXV

In our race are thousands of readers who know not a word of Greek and Latin. If this host of readers are to gain any sense of the power and charm of the great poets of antiquity, their way to gain it is not through translations of the ancients, but through the original poetry of Milton, who has the like power and charm, because he has the like great style.

— MATTHEW ARNOLD.

LXXXVI

Wordsworth's poetry is great because of the extraordinary power with which he feels the joy offered to us in nature, the joy offered to us in the simple primary affections and duties; and because of the extraordinary power with which he shows us this joy, and renders it so as to make us share it.

— MATTHEW ARNOLD.

REVIEW

LXXXVII

The earliest of the leaders of American literature to be born in New England, to live there and to die there, was Ralph Waldo Emerson. He is the foremost representative of the powerful influence which New England has exerted on American life and on American literature, the celebrated essayist, lecturer and poet.

LXXXVIII

Abraham Lincoln holds high rank, not only as an American statesman, but also as a man of letters. His masterpiece is the short speech which he delivered on the battlefield of Gettysburg at the dedication of the national cemetery.

LXXXIX

Daniel Webster was the most famous of American public speakers. Through all of his speeches runs the idea which was the underlying principle of his own thought and life, namely, the greatness and the glory of the American Union, and the necessity of preserving it forever. This was the theme of the oration which he delivered at the dedication of the monument at Bunker Hill.

REVIEW

XC	XCI	XCII
scenery	apology	grammar
wonderful	terminate	personify
expression	adjacent	conjunction
character	composition	paragraph
isolation	continually	preposition
attention	profitable	obstruction
superior	firmament	aqueduct
communication	obligation	mineralogy
spiritual	apostrophe	phenomenon
resistance	parenthesis	orthography
conscience	abbreviation	insanity
inaugurate	interrogation	argument
congregation	exclamation	dialect
masquerade	imperative	charity
industry	adjective	exhausted
perplexity	eternal	legislation
precious	magistrate	signify
delicious	pilgrimage	monotonous
congenial	generation	exaggerate
sympathy	gratitude	literature
suspicion	synonym	accuracy
heredity	metaphor	syllable
eloquent	italic	solitary
exquisite	proposition	ancient

REVIEW

XCIII	XCIV	XCV
dungeon	intellect	memory
innumerable	primarily	conversation
symmetry	pedagogy	luxuriant
physician	hospitable	universe
academy	hereditary	fraternity
rheumatism	apothecary	reconcile
appendix	unanimous	diaphragm
analyze	perpendicular	macadamize
diphthong	horizontal	temporal
universe	extravagant	symbol
spiritual	interfere	concentrate
infinite	circumstance	nullify
company	accident	endeavor
manuscript	definition	intelligence
continuous	architect	honorable
improvement	mechanical	amphibious
punctuality	sculpture	declension
determination	symphony	indicative
perseverance	musician	subjunctive
successor	soprano	mathematics
concentrate	portrait	diligent
tremendous	illustration	profession
gymnastics	orchestra	anticipate
authority	photograph	colleague

DICTIONARY PRACTICE

XCVI

The prairies yield an *abundant* crop of grain.

A house is being built on the *adjacent* lot.

Planets are *celestial* bodies.

Draw a *perpendicular* line.

Eli Whitney *invented* the cotton gin.

Lincoln and Grant are *entitled* to the love and admiration of their countrymen.

There is little vegetation in the *frigid* zone.

“Aye, tear her tattered *ensign* down!”

Many of the costumes at the carnival were *grotesque*.

XCVII

I found myself in a *congenial* company.

The comet *disappeared* below the southern horizon.

There are many *geysers* in Yellowstone Park.

The victory was won after a fierce *contest*.

Every year the Indians held a strawberry *festival*.

The hermit lived in *isolation*, far from his home and friends.

The *plateau* of Thibet is in Asia.

You should be *punctual*, obedient, and attentive.

NOTE. — Substitute for the words in italics synonyms found in the vocabulary. •

XCVIII

Such tasks can be accomplished only by *industry* and perseverance.

Eskimos *inhabit* the extreme northeastern portion of North America.

Innumerable stars are visible in the heavens on a clear night.

Guy Fawkes planned a famous *conspiracy*.

A ripe peach is a *luscious* fruit.

In the southern forests the vegetation is *luxuriant*.

The child gave an *exclamation* of joy at the sight of his mother.

XCIX

During the Indian wars many women and children were cruelly *massacred*.

The slaves were *emancipated* in 1863.

The boy gave an *accurate* account of his adventures.

The directory is issued *annually*.

President Garfield was *assassinated*.

The Yosemite River forms a famous *cascade*.

The senator addressed his *colleagues*.

The Indians were armed with spears and *toma-hawks*.

A *tornado* swept over the country, destroying much valuable property.

C

The leaves of the aspen tree *quiver* incessantly.

The Czar is the *monarch* of Russia.

What is the difference between the *orthography* and the pronunciation of a word?

Drugs and medicines may be purchased of the *apothecary*.

In the forests of California there are *gigantic* red-wood trees.

Bales of cotton were used as a means of *defense* at the battle of New Orleans.

The valley of the Nile is very *fertile*.

CI

On a clear winter night the *firmament* is spangled with brilliant stars.

Napoleon spent the years of his *exile* on the island of Saint Helena.

The army *hastily* prepared to meet the enemy.

A thick wall *surrounds* the city of Pekin.

The colonies declared themselves free and *independent* of English rule.

What *exquisite* colors there are in this painting!

Several lines of railroad *traverse* the continent from east to west.

VOCABULARY

- ăb brē'vi āte**, shorten ; reduce ; abridge.
- ă būn'dant**, sufficient ; plentiful.
- ăc côm'plish**, complete ; finish.
- ăc'cū rāte**, exact ; without error.
- ăd jā'çent**, neighboring ; adjoining.
- ăd'jēc tive**, a part of speech.
- ăd'mī ral**, a naval officer of highest rank.
- ăl lē'giance** (jans), devotion ; fidelity.
- ăl tēr'nāte**, by turns ; in succession.
- ăl thōugh'**, in spite of.
- ăl'ti tūde**, height ; elevation.
- ăm mū n'ſtion** (shun), military stores for attack or defense.
- ăm phib'i ōs**, living both on land and in water.
- ăn'nū ăl lỹ**, yearly ; each year.
- ăn tiç'i pāte**, look forward to ; expect ; foresee.
- ă pōs'trō phē**, a sign used to indicate omission of letters in a word.
- ă pōth'ē cā rỹ**, a druggist ; a pharmacist.
- ăp pēn'dix**, something added ; an adjunct.
- ăr'chī tēct**, one who plans ; chief builder.
- ăr'sē nal**, a storehouse for military arms and ammunition.
- as sās'sī nāte**, murder.
- ău'di ēnçe**, an assembly of hearers.
- ău'thor**, creator ; originator ; composer of a book.
- ău thōr'ĩ tỹ**, power.
- băl'ănçe**, to weigh ; to make equal.
- băy'ō nēt**, a dagger.
- bēv'ēr āge**, a drink of any kind.
- căm'bric**, a thin, fine linen.
- căr'gō**, freight of a ship.
- căr'tridge**, a kind of ammunition.
- cās cāde'**, a waterfall.
- çē lēs'tial**, heavenly.
- çēn tēn'nī ăl**, a hundred years ; a century.
- çin'na mon**, a kind of spice.
- cōl'lēague**, an associate ; a companion.
- cōl'ō nist**, an inhabitant of a colony.
- cōm'prō miçe**, to bind by bargain ; mutually pledge.
- cōn çen'trāte**, bring together.
- cōn çēn'lal**, agreeable ; sympathetic ; companionable.
- cōn spīr'ă çỹ**, plot ; concerted treason.
- cōn vēr sã'tion** (shun), informal talk.
- cū ri ōs'ĩ tỹ**, inquisitiveness ; something new or strange.
- dē fēnse'**, protection ; fortification.
- dē liv'ēr**, to set free ; to rescue.

dē tēr'mīne , fix ; settle ; regulate.	frīg'id , intensely cold.
dī'a lēct , language ; tongue ; speech.	fūr'lōugh , leave of absence.
dīf'fēr ēnt , unlike ; dissimilar.	fūr'ni tāre , equipment ; outfit.
dīs āp pēar' , to vanish.	
dīg sōlve' , separate ; terminate ; melt.	gār'ri sōn , fortified place in which troops are quartered.
dō mēs'tic , relating to home.	gey'sēr , boiling spring.
dō mīn'lon (yun), territory ; district.	gī gān'tic , tremendous ; immense.
dūn'geon , dark prison.	gīng'hām , a kind of cotton cloth.
	glā'cier (shēr), an immense stream of ice.
ēl'ē gānt , tasteful ; handsome.	grō tēsque' , strangely formed ; fantastic.
ē mǎn'ci pāte , to set free.	
ēm bār'gō , prohibition to sail.	hās'ti lý , quickly ; speedily.
ēm'pēr or (ēr), sovereign of an empire.	hār'mō ný , agreement.
ēn cou'r'āge , inspire ; animate ; cheer.	hī'bēr nāte , to pass the winter.
ēn dēav'or (ēr), attempt ; try ; struggle.	hōl'i dāy , a day of amusement ; a day of rest.
ēn'sign , sign ; symbol ; banner.	hō rī'zōn , apparent meeting place of earth and sky.
ēn tī'tle , name ; designate ; empower.	hōs'pi tāl , building in which sick are treated.
ē tēr'nāl , everlasting ; infinite ; perpetual.	
eū'lō gý , praise ; applause.	īm'i tāte , to copy ; to counterfeit.
ē vāc'ū āte , withdraw from ; vacate.	īm mē'di āte , proximate ; close ; next.
ēx clā mā'tion (shun), outcry.	īm'mi grāte , move into a strange country.
ēx'ile , banishment.	īm mōr'tāl , undying ; imperishable.
ēx pēc tā'tion (shun), anticipation.	īm pōr'tānt , weighty ; essential ; necessary.
ēx'quī site , delicate ; choice ; rare.	īm pōrt'ēd , brought in from abroad.
fāc'tō rý , a building where goods are manufactured.	īm dē pēn'dēnt , free ; uncontrolled.
fēr'tile , fruitful ; productive.	īm'dūs trý , activity ; diligence.
fēs'ti vāl , feast ; banquet.	īm'fi nite , unlimited ; eternal.
fīr'má mēnt , sky ; heavens.	īm hāb'it , dwell in ; reside in ; occupy.
fōr'eign , remote ; alien ; not native.	īm i'tial (shāl), first letter of a word.
frā tēr'ni tý , brotherhood.	īm jūs'tice , wrong ; unfairness.

in nū' mēr á ble, countless; numberless.

in tēr fēre', interpose; meddle.

in tē'rī or (ēr), inside; inner.

in vēnt', discover; devise; design.

is ō lā'tion (shun), loneliness; separation.

isth'mūs, a narrow neck of land.

jēal'ōūs, suspicious; envious.

joūr'neý, trip; expedition.

kēr'nēl, a single seed or grain.

knōwl'ēdge, that which is known.

lēg is lā'tion (shun), enactment of laws.

lī'brā rý, a collection of books.

lus cious (lūsh'ūs), sweet; delicious.

lūx ū'rī ānt, abundant; excessive.

má hōg'á ný, a tree; a kind of wood.

mān'ū script, written by hand.

mār'gīn, border; edge; brink.

mār'ī nēr, sailor; seaman.

mās'sá cre (cēr), slaughter; carnage.

māth é māt'ics, science of numbers.

mē mō'rī al, in memory of; in remembrance.

mēt'á phor (fēr), a figure of speech.

mīl'ilon (yūn), ten hundred thousand.

mīn'ēr al, anything which is neither animal nor vegetable.

mōl'ē cūle, an atom.

mōn'árch, a sovereign; a supreme ruler.

mō nōt'ō nōūs, dull; unvaried; wearisome.

mōn'ū mēnt, a memorial.

nā'tive, natural; belonging to a place.

nūl'ī fý, annul; repeal; cancel.

nū'mēr ōūs, in great number.

ōr'chēs trā, a company of instrumental musicians.

ōr thōg'rā phý, spelling.

pēd'á gō gý, principles of teaching.

pēn'sion (shūn), a payment; a tribute.

pēr pēn dīc'ū lar (lēr), vertical.

pēr sē vēre', persist; continue.

pēr sōn'ī fý, to represent as a person.

phō'tō grāph, a picture; a likeness.

pīl'grīm āge, a journey; a tour.

plān tā'tion (shun), a settlement.

plā teau (tō'), a tableland.

pōp ū lā'tion (shun), inhabitants.

pow'ēr fūl, mighty; strong; potent.

pūnc'tū al, prompt; precise.

pūr'chāse, buy.

quār'rēl, feud; contest; dispute.

quīv'ēr, tremble; shudder; shiver.

quō tā'tion (shun), that which is repeated.

rāl'mēnt, clothing; garments.

rā vīne' (vēn), a gorge; a deep hollow.

rēc'ōg nīze, know; acknowledge.

rē joīce', to feel joy; to be delighted.

rē sīst'ānce, the act of resisting; not yielding.

rệ́̄ ồ lữ' tlon (shun), decision.
rệ́̄v' ền ư̄e, customs; duties.
rid' i cūle, derision; mockery.

scēn' ư̄r ỹ, landscape; view.
scūlp' tūre, art of carving stone or wood.
sệ́p' a rāte, disunite; divide; sever.
ser' geant (sār), an officer in the army.
sīg' nạ tūre, sign; stamp; mark.
spēc tấ' tor (tēr), beholder; witness.
strūg' gle, contest; contention; strife.
súc cệ́s' sor (sēr), one who follows.
sū pệ́' ri or (ēr), surpassing others.
sūr round', enclose; encompass.
sỹm' bọl, emblem; type.
sỹn' ồ nỹm, two words with nearly the same meaning.

tệ́r' mĩ nāte, to cease; to end.
tệ́r' ri tồ rỹ, a tract of land; a region.
tổm' a hấ̄wk, a war hatchet.
tờr nấ' dồ, a violent whirling wind.
trấ̄g' ề dỹ, a fatal event.
trấ̄v' ế̄rse, to cross.

trệ́ mệ́n' doũs, terrible; dreadful; astounding.
twi'n' kle, shine; sparkle.
tỹr' ần nỹ, despotic exercise of power.

ư̄ năn' i mốũs, being of one mind; agreeing.
ư̄ nique' (nế̄k), strange; odd; unparallelled. •

vấ̄l' ư̄ a ble, having worth; precious; costly.
vặ̄ ri' ề tỹ, diversity;
vế̄g' ề tặ̄ ble, plant; pertaining to plants.
vế̄g' ề tấ' tlon (shun), sum of vegetable life.
vồ̄l cấ' nồ, a mountain from which lava is ejected.
vồ̄l ư̄n tề̄r', offer service.
voy' ắ̄ge, journey; tour.

wấ̄r' rior (yế̄r), a soldier; a champion.
wón' dế̄r, to feel doubt; to query in the mind.
wón' dế̄r fủl, strange; surprising.

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